Outcomes Databases in Clinical Practice

Quiz Questions

1. An estimate of the smallest amount of change that can be confidently detected by a measure is known as:
   a. Reliability
   b. Validity
   c. Ceiling Effect
   d. Minimal Detectable Change

2. Disease oriented outcomes determine what is important from the patient perspective
   a. True
   b. False

3. Patient reported outcomes always evaluate patient oriented outcomes
   a. True
   b. False

4. Outcomes collection in athletic training is designed for the following to occur except:
   a. Provides a quantifiable change in progress
   b. Provide estimates of return to play and expectations
   c. Clear athletes for return to play without using any clinical judgment
   d. Detect trends in treatment

5. A simple definition of reliability would be:
   a. The reproducibility of an instrument
   b. The validity of an instrument
   c. The success of an instrument
   d. The complexity of the instrument

6. The responsiveness of an instrument is to say how ____________ it is:
   a. Specific
   b. Sensitive
   c. Creative
   d. Predictive

7. Why are objective measures often combined with patient-reported outcomes measures (PROMs)?
   a. Objective measures provide a quantifiable measure while PROs do not
   b. PROMs and objective measures are required by insurance
   c. PROMs alone are not reliable
d. Interpretation of findings improves because patient perception and actual function may or may not complement each other

8. The three main areas to focus on in outcomes collection include all of the following except:
   a. Performance based outcomes
   b. Financial based outcomes
   c. Patient oriented outcomes
   d. Disease oriented outcomes

   Answer: B – Financial based outcomes

9. In order to control for missing registry information, a prospective registry is recommended over a retrospective chart review
   a. True
   b. False

10. If the outcome of interest concerned how much improvement occurred when performing high level maneuvers during sport (throwing, cutting, pivoting, etc), an instrument which only assesses activities of daily living would be appropriate to use
    a. True
    b. False

11. Which of the following would legally be considered “research” and require approval by an Institutional Review Board (IRB)?
    a. Tracking outcomes for a single patient to see if their injuries are being responsive to treatment
    b. Tracking outcomes for all ankle sprains in a given season to provide a coach with an estimate of how long it takes athletes to return-to-play following and ankle sprain
    c. Tracking outcomes for all ankle sprains in a given season to present data at a regional conference regarding how long it takes athletes to return-to-play following and ankle sprain
    d. Tracking patient satisfaction as a quality improvement initiative within your institution

12. MRI or x-ray readings are an example of what type of outcomes?
    a. Disease oriented
    b. Patient oriented
    c. Performance based
    d. Function based

    Answer: A – Disease oriented

13. Which of the following is an example of a patient oriented question
a. Is your range of motion limited?
b. Does your shoulder pain interfere with your ability to work?
c. Does your knee lock or catch?
d. Have you previously had shoulder surgery?

14. When selecting an appropriate outcome measure you should consider which of the following?
   a. Patient demand
   b. Clinician demand
   c. Population of interest
   d. Question or objective to be answered/achieved
   e. All of the above

15. Disease oriented, Patient oriented, and Performance based outcome measures are generally all correlated with each other.
   a. True
   b. False

16. Which of the following measures provides an estimate of the amount of change needed for the patient to perceive a change in status
   a. Standard Error of the Measure (SEM)
   b. Reliability
   c. Minimal Detectable Change (MDC)
   d. Minimally Clinically Important Difference (MCID)

17. Narrative notes and record keeping are ideal for outcomes research
   a. True
   b. False